

INFORMATION LETTER

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NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members
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Provisions of Sugar Rationing Program Are Released by OPA

Specified Maximum Allowances Are Provided for Certain Vegetables; 90 Per Cent of 1941 for Fruits and Fruit Juices

Rationing Order No. 3, issued by the Office of Price Administration, effective April 20, 1942, sets forth the rationing program to individual consumers and trade users of sugar and fixes the quotas allowed to all forms of industrial and institutional users. The complete order was published in the Federal Register for April 22; reprints, it is stated, are expected to be available next week.

In last week's INFORMATION LETTER detailed information was presented on the procedure for registration of consumers and users. In this week's issue there are reproduced such parts of Rationing Order No. 3 as relate to the canning industry as an industrial user, including various features of the general regulations.

Institutional and industrial users of sugar are required to register on April 28 or 29 and to file applications for sugar purchase certificates.

Canners who register on those dates will receive either a provisional allowance or an allotment to cover their sugar needs from the date of registration until June 30, after which the allotments will be made on a monthly basis.

The order establishes maximum sugar allowances in pounds per unit of product for beets, carrots, carrots and peas, cream, whole-kernel- and vacuum-pack corn, peas, and sweetpotash. There is no sugar allowance for other vegetables.

For canned fruits and fruit juices the maximum sugar allowance per unit is 90 per cent of the average quantity of sugar used per unit of all grades during 1941.

Packers of preserves, jams, jellies, fruit butters, pickles, mincemeat, catsup, chili sauce, soups, tomato sauce, and certain other specialties will be allotted each month 70 per cent of the amount used during the corresponding month of 1941 or of the amount used during March, 1942.

Following are the provisions from Rationing Order No. 3 relating to registration, inventory, sugar base, allotments, provisional allowances, adjustments and reports and records:

Institutional and Industrial Users

§ 1407.81 Registering unit. As used in §§ 1407.82-1407.94, such registering unit refers to the institutional¹ or industrial² users which are included within such registering unit.

¹ "Institutional user" means an establishment which receives sugar for use in connection with the preparation for service and the service of food or beverages or any combination thereof, regardless of whether or not such establishment receives any consideration therefor. "Institutional user" includes restaurants, hotels, caterers, drug stores, school lunchrooms, soda fountains, hospitals, prisons, sanatoria, asylums, etc.

² "Industrial user" means an establishment which receives sugar for use in the production, manufacture, or processing of any product other than sugar, except as an institutional user.

§ 1407.82 Prohibited deliveries. On and after April 28, 1941, notwithstanding the terms of any contract, agreement, or commitment, regardless of when made, no person shall make delivery of sugar to any registering unit, and no registering unit shall accept delivery of sugar from any person except upon the surrender to such person by the registering unit pursuant to Rationing Order No. 3 of a certificate having a total weight value equal to the quantity of sugar so delivered; except that any sugar which at the time of registration has been included in present inventory pursuant to § 1407.84 may be received without the surrender of certificates.

§ 1407.83 Registration. (a) Registration shall be made on April 28 or 29, 1942, for each registering unit upon OPA Form No. R-310 (Registration of Institutional and Industrial Users) at a registration site designated for the area in which the principal business office of the owner is located.

(b) The form shall be presented for filing, and signed in the presence of a registrar, by the owner, a partner (if the owner is a partnership), an officer (if the owner is a corporation, association, or similar organization), or manager of the owner. The registrar in whose presence the form is signed shall witness the signature and certify to the execution thereof.

(c) If the registering unit is composed of more than one establishment there shall be attached to the registration form a list of the establishments included, with the address of each: *Provided*,
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FEMALE WORKERS UNDER 18 PERMITTED Walsh-Healey Provision Exempted for Processors of Food on Government Contracts

All food processing and 14 other industry groups were granted an exemption by the Secretary of Labor on April 21 from the provision of the Walsh-Healey Government Contracts Act that prohibits the employment of girls under 18 years of age on government contracts. The action was taken pursuant to a request made by the War Department on February 19.

It does not affect the overall exemption from the Act granted on June 9, 1941 to canners who make future contracts with government agencies for certain specified products, nor is it known at this time whether the exemption for canners, which expires April 30, will be extended. The canner's exemption removed as a government contract requirement, stipulations for the payment of time and one-half for hours worked in excess of eight hours a day or 40 hours a week and against the employment of females under 18 and males under 16.

In suspending indefinitely the prohibition against the employment of females under 18 on government contracts, the Secretary of Labor established certain conditions governing the employment of females on government contracts with the affected industries, details of which follow.

(1) That no girl under 16 years of age shall be employed.
 (2) That no girl under 18 years of age shall be employed for more than 8 hours in any one day, or between the hours of 10 p. m. and 6 a. m., or in any way contrary to State laws governing hours of work.

(3) That no girl under 18 years of age shall be employed in any operation or occupation which, under the Fair Labor Standards Act or under any State law or administrative ruling, is determined to be hazardous in nature or dangerous to health.

(4) That for every girl under the age of 18 years employed by him the contractor shall obtain and keep on file a certificate of age showing that the girl is at least 16 years of age.

(5) That a specific and definite luncheon period of at least 30 minutes be regularly granted any women workers under 18 years of age.

(6) That no girl under 18 shall be employed at less than the minimum hourly rate set by or under the Fair Labor Standards Act or the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act for the industry in which the exemption is granted.

CANNING CROP REPORTS

Bureau of Agricultural Economics Issues Figures on 1942 Intended Acreage

Reports compiled from information received from canners and processors of truck crops for commercial processing—including tomatoes, beets, cabbage for sauerkraut and cucumbers for pickles—were issued April 23 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. These reports follow:

Tomatoes for Processing

Reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from processors and growers of tomatoes indicate an intended increase above the 1941 planted acreage of 29 per cent in the plantings for 1942. Should these plans of early April be carried out in the various States, the acreage planted in 1942 to tomatoes for canning and the manufacture of tomato products will total 607,370 acres, compared with 469,250 acres in 1941 and an average for the preceding 10-year period of 397,570 acres.

Loss or abandonment of acreage planted to tomatoes for processing because of unfavorable growing conditions has averaged about 6 per cent annually during the past 10 years. If this average loss is assumed for 1942, a planting of 607,370 acres would result in 571,000 acres for harvest. The revised estimate of acreage harvested in 1941 is 458,110 acres and the average harvested acreage for the preceding 10-year (1931-40) period is 372,800 acres.

The 10-year (1931-40) average yield of tomatoes for processing is 4.38 tons per acre. The harvest of 571,000 acres in 1942 with yields in line with the 10-year period of 4.38 tons would give a production of about 2,501,000 tons for canning and the manufacture of tomato products. If yields in line with the 5-year period (1936-40) or 4.93 tons are obtained, a total of about 2,815,000 tons would be produced from this acreage. In 1941 the estimated yield of 6.15 tons was the highest on record and the production last season totaled 2,816,900 tons.

The following table shows the acreages which will result if these early April intentions to contract and plant tomatoes are carried out in 1942. Since these plans may be modified before plantings are actually made, they are not to be considered as estimates of the planted acreage for the season.

They are to be considered rather as a guide in making necessary adjustments in acreage plans before the planting operations actually begin:

STATE	Planted Acreage		Intended in 1942	
	10-year (1931-1940) Average Acres	1941 Acres	As percent of 1941 Percent	Acres indicated Acres
New York.....	16,870	18,500	124	22,900
New Jersey.....	32,990	33,500	106	35,500
Pennsylvania.....	12,420	21,300	124	26,400
	62,280	73,300	115.7	84,800
Ohio.....	17,730	29,100	114	33,200
Indiana.....	77,610	94,400	123	116,100
Illinois.....	9,500	10,200	116	11,800
Michigan.....	4,260	5,500	147	8,100
Iowa.....	5,820	4,800	138	6,600
Missouri.....	17,550	14,000	180	25,200
	132,470	158,000	127.2	201,000
Delaware.....	12,010	10,300	122	12,600
Maryland.....	51,700	55,000	125	68,800
Virginia.....	29,430	23,600	140	33,000
	84,140	88,900	128.7	114,400
Kentucky.....	5,380	5,500	185	10,200
Tennessee.....	9,400	6,800	140	9,500
Arkansas.....	19,770	14,600	175	25,500
	34,610	26,900	168.0	45,200
Colorado.....	3,140	3,350	121	4,060
Utah.....	5,880	7,700	109	8,400
California.....	55,300	89,940	126	113,370
	64,380	100,990	124.6	125,830
Other States.....	19,600	21,160	171	36,140
Total All States..	397,570	469,250	129.4	607,370

Beets for Canning

According to reports received by the Bureau from canners of beets giving information on the acreage of canning beets they have in mind for 1942, plantings will total 17,210 acres. This is a decrease of about 7 per cent from the 1941 plantings of 18,500 acres and compares with the average plantings for the preceding 10-year (1931-40) period of 8,810 acres.

Loss or abandonment of acreage planted to beets for canning has averaged around 9 per cent annually during the past 10 years. If an average loss in acreage of 9 per cent occurs in 1942 in line with the 10-year abandonment, a planting of 17,210 acres would result in 15,700 acres for harvest. The revised estimate of acreage harvested in 1941 is 17,410 acres and the 10-year (1931-40) average harvested acreage is 7,920 acres.

Cabbage for Sauerkraut

Kraut packers reporting to the Bureau regarding the acreage they intend to contract or plant for the 1942 season indicate a decrease of about 31 per cent from that portion of the total kraut acreage in 1941 that was represented by contracts or the packers own plantings. If the plans of the reporting packers materialize, a total of 7,430 acres will be contracted or planted by packers for kraut in 1942 compared with 10,760 acres so controlled in 1941.

Most of the reporting kraut packers also purchase a large portion of their tonnage requirements on the open market. No information is available at this time regarding the probable tonnage that packers will purchase in 1942 from acreage not under contract. This open market acreage represents an appreciable part of the total utilized for kraut each year. During recent years it has ranged from 44 per cent to 63 per cent of the total. Some approximation of the probable

acres from which open market purchases will be made in 1942 will be shown in the July report.

Cucumbers for Pickles

An increase of 3 per cent in the acreage of cucumbers contracted or planted for pickles is in prospect for this season if pickle packers carry out their early April plans. On the basis of reports received by the Department of Agriculture, it is indicated that the 1942 acreage to be planted to pickling cucumbers may total 124,610 acres compared with 120,990 acres in 1941 and the average for the preceding 10-year (1931-40) period of 86,340 acres.

Loss or abandonment of acreage planted to cucumbers for pickles has averaged around 10 per cent annually during the past 10 years. If an average loss in acreage of 10 per cent occurs in 1942 in line with the 10-year abandonment, a planting of 124,610 acres would result in about 112,000 acres for harvest. The acreage harvested in 1941 was 110,700 acres and for the preceding 10-year (1931-40) period, the harvested acreage averaged 78,220 acres.

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION CREATED

President Appoints McNutt as Chairman of Body; Order Defines Functions and Purposes

By executive order the President has established within the Office of Emergency Management a War Manpower Commission to provide the machinery for making civilian manpower available when and where needed for the war effort. Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt has been named chairman of the Commission, through which agencies of the Government, working with representatives of labor and industry, are directed to develop and maintain coordinated labor supply policies and programs on a voluntary basis.

Functions of the Commission will include:

Estimating the requirements of manpower for industry, reviewing all other estimates of needs for military, agricultural and civilian manpower, and directing the several departments and agencies of the Government as to the proper allocation of available manpower.

Determination of basic policies for the collection and compilation of labor market data by Federal departments and agencies, and establishment of policies and regulations governing all Federal programs relating to the recruitment, vocational training and placement of workers to meet the needs of industry and agriculture.

Prescription of basic policies governing the filling of the Government's requirements for manpower, excluding those of the military and naval forces, and issuance of such operating directives as may be necessary.

Formulation of legislative programs designed to facilitate the most effective mobilization and utilization of the manpower of the country.

The Commission does not replace the existing machinery for collective bargaining, mediation and the settling of labor disputes, which already is being carried on by other government agencies.

The order stated further that the following agencies shall conform to policies, regulations and standards prescribed by the Chairman of the Commission:

The Selective Service System with respect to the use and classification of manpower needed for critical industrial, agricultural and governmental employment.

The Federal Security Agency with respect to employment service and defense training functions.

The Work Projects Administration with respect to placement and training functions.

The U. S. Civil Service Commission with respect to functions relating to the filling of positions in the government service.

The Railroad Retirement Board with respect to employment service activities.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor.

The labor production division of the War Production Board.

The Civilian Conservation Corps.

The Department of Agriculture with respect to farm labor statistics, farm labor camp programs, and other labor market activities.

The Office of Defense Transportation with respect to labor supply and requirement activities.

Similarly all other Federal departments and agencies which perform functions relating to recruitment or utilization of manpower shall cooperate with the War Manpower Commission.

The order transfers the following agencies and functions to the Commission:

The labor supply functions of the labor division of WPB.

The national roster of scientific and specialized personnel of the U. S. Civil Service Commission and its functions.

The Office of Procurement and Assignment in the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services in OEM and its functions.

The following agencies and functions are transferred to the office of the Administrator of FSA, and shall be administered under the direction and supervision of such officer or employee as the Federal Security Administrator shall designate:

The Apprenticeship Section of the Division of Labor Standards of the Department of Labor and its functions.

The training functions of the Labor Division of WPB.

Forms for Stitching Wire and Strapping

Many canners have been authorized to use Order P-79, as revised March 11, for the purchase of stitching wire and strapping. The order authorizes an A-7 rating for stitching wire and an A-5 for strapping material. These ratings have been found to be inadequate to obtain delivery, and questions have been asked regarding the proper application to use for obtaining these materials.

The Association has been advised that canners should make application for either stitching wire or strapping on Form PD-1A, stating on the back that suppliers will not deliver (if such is found to be the case) on the ratings provided in P-79 nor on the A-10 rating provided in P-100. It has been suggested also that under the Production Requirements Plan, a canner may qualify as a producer of boxes, since he folds and stitches them, and use either Form PD-25A or PD-25X. These forms, however, are made for the use of large manufacturers and are not suited for canners' use.

The canning order P-115 cannot be used for stitching wire and strapping, as all packaging materials are excluded from it.

Stocks and Shipments of Canned Lima Beans

Stocks of canned fresh lima beans on April 1, 1942, amounted to 203,976 cases as compared with 336,122 cases on March 1, 1942 and 564,547 cases on April 1, 1941, according to figures compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics. Details are shown in the following table:

Stocks:	Cases
April 1, 1942—	
Sold not shipped.....	142,547
Unsold.....	61,429
Total.....	203,976
March 1, 1942.....	336,122
April 1, 1941.....	564,547
Shipments:	
During March 1942.....	132,146
During March 1941.....	(*)
August 1, 1941 to April 1, 1942.....	2,205,283
August 1, 1940 to April 1, 1941.....	(*)
* Not available.	

PROVISIONS OF SUGAR RATIONING PROGRAM

(Continued from page 6965)

however, That a registering unit composed of establishments located on mobile conveyances, including vessels and airplanes, need not list such mobile conveyances.

(d) The registrar shall also insert on the form the designation of the local rationing board having jurisdiction over the registration site and at the close of the registration period the completed form shall be filed with such board.

§ 1407.84 *Present inventory.* The present inventory of a registering unit is the aggregate of all sugar in the possession of, or intended to be used by, the registering unit, to which, at the time of registration, the owner of the registering unit has title or holds documents of title, or which was in transit or stored for delivery to the registering unit and out of the possession of the vendor, prior to April 28, 1942. The owner shall be deemed to have title to sugar regardless of the fact that it may have been mortgaged, pledged, or otherwise used as security in a credit transaction, or that its use may have been prohibited by any order of the War Production Board. Every person who owns one or more registering units must include all sugar to which he has title (except sugar held for personal use and sugar in the possession of his vendor) in the present inventories of such registering units, allocating such sugar among those of his registering units as he selects.

§ 1407.85 *Sugar base.* (a) The sugar base for a registering unit proposing to use sugar for any product or purpose other than the products or purposes set forth in § 1407.241, Schedule A of Rationing Order No. 3, is, for any month, the amount of sugar used by the registering unit for such product or purpose during the corresponding month of 1941.

(b) If a registering unit proposes to use sugar for any product or purpose other than those listed in § 1407.241, Schedule A of Rationing Order No. 3, but did not use sugar for such product or purpose in each month of 1941, its sugar base for such product or purpose for each month may be, at the option of the registering unit, the amount arrived at by dividing the total quantity of sugar used for such purpose during the period from January 1, 1941, to April 28, 1942, by the number of months the registering unit was in business during that period. In making this computation any period in excess of 15 days shall be deemed a month.

(c) In the case of an institutional user only, the sugar base for every month may, at the option of the registering unit, be the amount of sugar used during March 1942.

(d) There shall not be included in the computation of the sugar base any sugar used in products which were delivered to the

Army or Navy or to any of the persons or agencies enumerated in paragraph (b) of § 1407.183.¹

(e) The information necessary to compute the sugar base of the registering unit in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be entered on Schedule I of OPA Form No. R-310 (Registration of Institutional and Industrial Users).

§ 1407.86 *Allotment.* (a) A registering unit which uses sugar for any of the purposes not enumerated in § 1407.241, Schedule A of Rationing Order No. 3, and which has established a sugar base by registration on OPA Form No. R-310, is eligible for an amount of sugar for each of such purposes which is known as an allotment. The amount of an allotment for each period for which application is made shall be the applicable percentage specified in § 1407.242, Schedule B of Rationing Order No. 3, of the sugar base.

(b) Application for an allotment made during the registration period shall be for the period from the date of registration to June 30, 1942. All subsequent applications shall be made only for a period of one month and shall be made not later than the 5th day of the month for which the application is being made and not earlier than the 20th day of the preceding month.

§ 1407.87 *Provisional allowance.* (a) A registering unit proposing to use sugar for the production of any of the products listed in § 1407.241, Schedule A of Rationing Order No. 3, is eligible for an amount of sugar which is determined by multiplying the number of units of such product which the owner estimates will be produced by the registering unit during the period for which the application is being made, by the quantity of sugar which is permitted in § 1407.241, Schedule A, as the maximum amount per unit of the product. The amount of sugar thus allowed is known as a provisional allowance.

(b) A registered unit proposing to use sugar for the feeding of bees is entitled to a provisional allowance for such purpose. The amount of such provisional allowance is to be determined pursuant to Table VI of Schedule A, § 1407.241.²

(c) Application for a provisional allowance made during the registration period shall be for the period from the date of registration to June 30, 1942; application made subsequently shall be for the period from the first day of the month in which the application is filed to the last day of the succeeding month.

§ 1407.88 *Application for certificate.* Application shall be made by each registering unit desiring a provisional allowance or allotment on OPA Form No. R-314 (Application for Sugar Purchase Certificate by Institutional and Industrial Users). Only those registering units which have properly registered on OPA Form No. R-310 (Registration of Institutional and Industrial Users) may apply. The application shall be presented for filing and shall be signed by one of the persons authorized to file and sign OPA Form No. R-310 at the registration site, if the application is being made at the time of registration, or at the office of the board. The issuing officer in whose presence the form is signed shall witness the signature and certify to the execution thereof and shall also insert on the form the designation of the local rationing board having jurisdiction over the registering unit.

§ 1407.89 *Use of provisional allowance.* (a) No registering unit may use more sugar in any packing season for packing or processing any product listed in Table I or Table II of Schedule A, § 1407.241, than the amount determined by multiplying the number of units of such product actually packed in such season by the allowance per unit of such product specified in Schedule A.

(b) No registering unit may use more sugar for packing or otherwise processing any unit of any product listed in Table IV

¹ This section is not reproduced but the agencies referred to are the U. S. Maritime Commission, Panama Canal, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Coast Guard, Civil Aeronautics Authority, National Advisory Commission for Aeronautics, Office of Scientific Research and Development, and any government agency or other person acquiring such products for export to and consumption or use in any foreign country.

² This table is not reproduced.

or Table V of Schedule A than the amount specified therein as the allowance per unit of such product.

(c) In determining the quantity of sugar used for the packing or processing of any product listed in § 1407.241, Schedule A, there shall be included all dextrose and corn syrup used for such product on the basis of 1.2 pounds of dextrose or 1.4 pounds of corn syrup as the equivalent of 1 pound of sugar.

§ 1407.90 Amount for which certificate is to be issued. A certificate shall be issued to the registering unit, after proper application, for the total of the provisional allowance and the allotment or allotments applied for, less any adjustments required to be made by Rationing Order No. 3 and less any part of the provisional allowance for the preceding period which was not used for the purposes for which the provisional allowance was made.

§ 1407.91 Adjustments. (a) In the first application for a certificate the adjustment shall be the deduction of present inventory. In all subsequent applications adjustments shall include any excess of the present inventory over the total of all prior allotments and provisional allowances, as well as corrections for any errors, omission, or mistakes on prior applications.

(b) Any registering unit which uses sugar obtained by it without the surrender of certificates shall include the amount of such sugar as an adjustment to be deducted from the amount for which a certificate may be issued upon the next application for the registering unit.

§ 1407.92 Sugar to be used for purposes designated. Except as is otherwise specifically provided in Rationing Order No. 3, the sugar received by a registering unit shall be used by it only for the purpose or purposes stated in the application for the certificate pursuant to which the registering unit received the sugar.

§ 1407.93 Late registrations. A registering unit which is not registered on April 28 or 29, 1942, may thereafter be registered at the office of the board. The present inventory of the registering unit shall, under such circumstances, be computed as of April 28, 1942, and the registering unit shall not be permitted any provisional allowance or allotment for any periods that may have elapsed.

§ 1407.94 Reports and records. (a) At the time of registration a registering unit using sugar in packing or processing any of the products listed in Table II of Schedule A, § 1407.241, shall file a written report setting forth the total number of cases, by sizes, of each fruit, and the total number of gallons of each fruit juice packed during 1941, the total quantity of sugar used in connection with each, and in the case of each fruit the total number of cases processed in terms of cases of 24/2½'s on the basis of the conversion table set forth in Table III of Schedule A, and the average quantity of sugar used per case on the converted basis.

(b) At the time of registration a registering unit using sugar in connection with the processing of pickled or cured fish, shellfish, or poultry products shall file a written report of the quantity of each of such products processed during 1941, the total quantity of sugar used in connection with each and the average quantity of sugar used per hundredweight (unprocessed).

(c) A registering unit using sugar during any month for packing or processing any of the products listed in § 1407.241, Schedule A, or for feeding bees, shall, on or before the 15th day of the following month, file with the board a written report of the use of sugar for each of such products during the past month, except that the report made during June 1942 shall be for the period from the time of registration to May 31, 1942. The report shall set forth the number of units by sizes of each product packed or processed (and the number of bee colonies fed by weeks), and the quantity of sugar used in connection therewith. In the case of the products listed in Tables I and II of Schedule A, § 1407.241, except fruit juices, there shall be included as a separate item the number of cases of each product packed or processed in terms of cases of 24/2's and 24/2½'s, respectively, on the basis of the conversion table set forth in Table III of Schedule A. In the case of fruit

juices the quantity packed or processed shall be expressed in terms of gallons.

(d) All registering units shall preserve for a period of two years at the office of the registering unit records showing by months the amounts of sugar received by the registering unit and the person from whom received, the use made of such sugar for each product and purpose listed in § 1407.241, Schedule A, and § 1407.242, Schedule B, and the amount of each product processed, except that institutional users shall not be required to keep any records of the amount of any product processed.

Schedules

§ 1407.241 Schedule A: Tables of sugar allowance per unit of product for determination of provisional allowance.

TABLE I—CANNED VEGETABLES

Product	Size of unit	Maximum sugar allowance per unit in pounds
Beets.....	24/2's	0.32
Carrots.....	24/2's	.16
Carrots and peas.....	24/2's	.40
Corn—cream.....	24/2's	1.25
Corn—whole kernel.....	24/2's	.80
Corn—vacuum pack.....	24/12 oz.	.50
Peas.....	24/2's	.60
Succotash.....	24/2's	1.10
All other vegetables.....	.....	No sugar

TABLE II—CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Product	Size of unit	Maximum sugar allowance per unit in pounds
Each fruit.....	24/2½'s	90 per cent of average quantity of sugar used per unit of all grades (converted into 24/2½'s) during 1941.
Each fruit juice.....	Gallon	90 percent of average quantity of sugar used per unit of all grades during 1941.

TABLE III—CONVERSION FACTORS FOR CASE EQUIVALENTS FOR USE IN TABLES I AND II OF THIS SCHEDULE

Size of case	Conversion factors to case of 24/2's	Conversion factors to case of 24/2½'s
Case of 48 No. 1 tall.....	1.63	1.12
Case of 24 No. 300.....	.74	.51
Case of 24 No. 12 oz. vacuum.....	.72	.....
Case of 24 No. 303.....	.82	.57
Case of 24 No. 2.....	.....	.69
Case of 24 No. 2½.....	1.45	.....
Case of 6 No. 10.....	1.33	.....

TABLE IV—FROZEN FRUIT

Product	Unit (quantity of fruit) Pounds	Quantity of sugar allowed in lbs. per unit of fruit	Packed in containers of 30 lb. weight or greater	Packed in wrapped packages
Apples and crabapples.....	5	1	None	
Apricots.....	3	1	1	
Cherries.....	4	1	1	
Citrus pulp and citrus marmalade base.....	5	1	None	
Loganberries.....	4	None	1	
Nectarines.....	3	1	1	
Peaches.....	3	1	1	
Plums, all types.....	4	1	1	
Raspberries.....	4	1	1	
Raspberry puree.....	4	1	None	
Rhubarb.....	6	1	None	
Strawberries.....	6	2	1½	
All other fruits.....	.....	None	None	

§ 1407.242 *Schedule B: Monthly allotment percentage for institutional and industrial users.*

Use	Percentage of sugar base
(a) Meals or food services.....	50
(b) Bread.....	70
(c) Other bakery products.....	70
(d) Cereal products, batters, mixes.....	70
(e) Confectionery, candy, chocolate, chewing gum, cocoa.....	70
(f) Ice cream, ices, sherbets, frozen custards.....	70
(g) Other dairy products, condensed milk, cheese, etc.....	70
(h) Preserves, jams, jellies, fruit butters.....	70
(j) Production of bottled beverages, flavoring extracts and syrups.....	70
(k) Specialties: Deserts, puddings, drink mixes, pickles, table syrups, mincemeat, catsup, chili sauce, salad dressing, soups, tomato sauces.....	70
(m) Non-food products, drugs and medicines, soaps, tobacco, insecticides, adhesives, leather.....	70
(n) Other.....	70

Petitions for Adjustment: Appeals: New Business: Miscellaneous

§ 1407.161 *Petitions for adjustment of base, allotment, or allowable inventory.* Petition may be made by an owner for adjustment in the sugar base, allotment, or allowable inventory of a registering unit. The petition shall be made upon OPA Form No. R-315 (Special Purpose Application). The petition shall be filed with the board with which the unit is registered. The board may request such additional information as it may deem pertinent and shall, within ten days after the receipt of the petition, send it, together with all substantiating evidence and information received by the board, to the Office of the State Director. The board shall attach to the form its recommendation concerning the action to be taken thereon. The petitioner may thereafter be requested to furnish further information and to appear personally.

§ 1407.162 *Appeals by registering units to State Directors.* An owner may appeal to the State Director from any decision of the board adverse to the registering unit by filing with the board a statement in writing setting forth his objections to the decision and the grounds for the appeal. The statement must be filed not later than ten days after the making of the decision. Within five days after the receipt of the statement, the board shall send it, and all other papers concerning the registering unit involved, to the State Director. Thereafter the proceedings shall be as is provided in § 1407.161 with regard to petitions for adjustment.

§ 1407.163 *New establishments and ineligible establishments desiring sugar.* (a) Any person desiring to obtain sugar for an establishment not eligible for registration pursuant to Rationing Order No. 3 may petition the board having jurisdiction over the area in which such establishment is, or will be, located, for registration and assignment to such establishment of an allowable inventory, provisional allowance, or allotment, as the case may be. The petition shall be made upon OPA Form No. R-315 and the proceedings thereafter shall be the same as is provided in § 1407.161 with regard to petitions for adjustment.

(b) Establishments referred to in this section include those which commenced operations subsequent to April 20, 1942.

§ 1407.164 *Correction of registration: Composition of registering unit.* A registration made upon OPA Form No. R-305 (Registration of Retailers and Wholesalers) or upon OPA Form No. R-310 (Registration of Institutional and Industrial Users) may be corrected so as to eliminate clerical errors. The composition of a registering unit, however, may be changed only pursuant to authorization of the Office of Price Administration. A petition for change of composition of a registering unit shall be in writing and filed with the board: *Provided, however,* That the owner of a registering unit may add to the registering unit an establishment owned by him which commenced operation subsequent to April 29, 1942, without obtaining such authorization, but notification thereof shall be sent to the board and the State Director. If the

owner desires to obtain a new allowable inventory, provisional allowance, or allotment for the registering unit because of the addition of such establishment he shall make application pursuant to the provisions of § 1407.163.

§ 1407.165 *Finality of findings.* All findings made by any local rationing board, or the Office of Price Administration shall be final, except as may otherwise be provided in Rationing Order No. 3.

§ 1407.166 *Exchange of sugar.* Any person may exchange sugar of different types with any other person if the weights of the sugars exchanged are equal. No certificates shall be necessary to authorize deliveries of sugars involved in such exchanges. If there is a price differential between the sugars exchanged, adjustments may be made between the parties provided that such adjustments do not affect the amount of sugar delivered and are consistent with the maximum prices established by the Office of Price Administration.

§ 1407.184 *Products containing sugar delivered to Army or Navy or certain other persons or agencies.* Any registering unit which has delivered products manufactured by it, in which it used sugar, to the Army or Navy of the United States, or to any of the persons or agencies listed in paragraph (b) of § 1407.183¹ may apply to and obtain from the board a Certificate in weight value equal to the amount of sugar used in such products. The application shall be made upon OPA Form No. B-315 (Special Purpose Application) and shall set forth the nature of the product, the period during which the product was manufactured, and detailed evidence substantiating the delivery of such product to the Army or Navy, or to any of said persons or agencies, as the case may be. In the event that the registering unit is unable to present as evidence a receipt from the Army, Navy, or other person or agency at the time the application is made, the Certificate may nevertheless be issued, but the registering unit must present the receipt to the board promptly after it has been obtained.

Several sections of the order deal with the use of sugar purchase certificates and cover such topics as the surrender of certificates, the type of sugar they authorize, the transfer of establishments, the judicial seizure of certificates and sugar, acquisition of sugar for carriage, storage or security; destroyed, stolen or spoiled sugar; drop sugar, and the subdivision of certificates.

¹ See footnote 1 on page 6968.

Sugar Quota for Period Prior to Rationing

The War Production Board on April 21 issued a supplementary order (M-55-h) to the sugar conservation order (M-55) allowing receivers of refined sugar to anticipate their May quotas by accepting, between that date and May 1, 50 per cent of the amount of sugar they used or resold in May, 1941.

The order was issued at the request of the Office of Price Administration to lay a foundation for the sugar rationing system, which begins on April 28 for industrial users and on May 5 for household consumers. May quotas have not yet been announced.

Under the supplementary order, a receiver wholesaler, jobber or industrial user in zones 1, 2 and 3, may receive delivery of beet sugar only in anticipation of the May quota. These zones, set up under Supplementary Order M-55-d March 27, reported in the April 4 INFORMATION LETTER, include the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Receivers in the other five zones may accept advance delivery of either beet or cane sugar against their May quotas.

A receiver who accepts delivery against his May quota during April may not use the sugar in manufacturing before May 1, nor resell it at any time except upon tender of an OPA ration stamp or certificate.

Under Supplementary Order M-55-h, which expires May 1, any primary distributor, refiner and importer is required to maintain a record of all deliveries made under the supplementary order, and to notify a receiver, by telegram, of any sugar that is placed in transit to him on or after April 25. The purpose of this telegraphic notice is to make it possible for receivers to report sugar in transit to them when the ration registration begins.

Northeast Urged to Buy Beet Sugar Now

An acute shortage in the supply of sugar in Northeastern United States is threatened unless wholesalers and industrial users move quickly to take advantage of supplies of beet sugar now being offered to them, Price Administrator Leon Henderson said April 23. Otherwise the shortage may be more severe than the one experienced in the same areas earlier this year.

Formal sugar rationing, which goes into effect April 28, will create a heavy demand in these areas. Mr. Henderson urged wholesalers and industrial users to begin buying immediately in anticipation of May quotas, as permitted by WPB Order No. M-55-h. The amount that buyers are allowed under the order is 50 per cent of their May, 1941, usage. Beet sugar processors have already been authorized by the Government to begin sales in the scarcity areas.

The offer of beet sugar will continue for an indefinite period. Large quantities of beet sugar must be moved into the Northeast to meet the anticipated demand.

Until sufficient beet sugar is moved into the scarcity areas, no other sugars will be made available.

Corrugated Fiber Boxes for Glass Packages

The War Department has issued the following specifications covering corrugated fiber shipping cases for glass containers:

FOR DOMESTIC SHIPMENT:

8 fluid ounce bottles: Twenty-four bottles individually spaced in 200-lb. test double-faced corrugated wrappers, full height of bottles, and with corrugations running horizontally (2 layers of double-faced board separating each 2 bottles), inclosed in 275-lb. test, 1-piece slotted construction, all flaps meeting or space between inner flaps filled by a double-faced pad of not less than 200-lb. test, corrugated fiber box, Class A (A Flute) corrugations.

1 quart bottles or jars: Twelve bottles individually spaced in 200-lb. test double-faced corrugated wrappers, full height of bottles, and with corrugations running horizontally (2 layers of double-faced board separating each 2 bottles), inclosed in 275-lb. test, 1-piece slotted construction, all flaps meeting or space between inner flaps filled by a double-faced pad of not less than 200-lb. test, corrugated fiber box, Class A (A Flute) corrugations, with 200-lb. test double-faced corrugated pads top and bottom.

1 gallon bottles or jars: Four bottles or jars individually spaced in 275-lb. test double-wall corrugated wrappers, full height of containers, and with corrugations running horizontally (2 layers of double-wall board separating each 2 containers), inclosed in

275-lb. test, 1-piece slotted construction, all flaps meeting, corrugated fiber box, Class A (A Flute) corrugations, with 200-lb. test double-faced corrugated pads top and bottom.

FOR FOREIGN SHIPMENT:

Two domestic cases of 24/8-ounce bottles, or 1 case of 12/1-quart bottles or jars, or 1 case of 4/1-gallon bottles or jars, shall be inserted for overseas shipment in either of the following shipping containers:

- (1) Weather-proof solid fiber box, closed by securely stitching or stapling both top and bottom flaps.
- (2) Wire-bound wood box.
- (3) Nailed wooden box.

The three styles of shipping cases called for by the above specifications for overseas shipment are those required under Amendment No. 1 to Order M-86-a. Full details of the specifications for these boxes was published in last week's INFORMATION LETTER.

Questions have been raised in connection with glass pack requirements as to how such sizes as the 14-oz. tomato catsup bottle are governed. The War Department explains that any size above 8-ounce and not above the 1-quart size would be covered by the quart-size specifications.

Plans for Recruiting Farm Labor From Schools

Plans to recruit high school and college students for farm work during school vacations, in communities where extra help is needed, were announced April 22 by Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt.

Each local office of the U. S. Employment Service has been instructed to find out how many students, if any, may be needed for peak season work, Mr. McNutt said. These community estimates, he explained, will be based on employment office surveys of available, regular, farm workers and on crop estimates of the Department of Agriculture's field staff. In addition, city school superintendents have been asked by John W. Studebaker, Commissioner of FSA's Office of Education, to find out from the nearest U. S. Employment Service office how many youths might be needed, and to determine the number of high school students who can be called on in emergencies.

Mr. McNutt said that John J. Corson, Director of the U. S. Employment Service, has instructed his farm placement personnel throughout the country to work out cooperative arrangements with various governmental and voluntary agencies for emergency recruiting of students. Where organizations such as "Boys' Working Reserves," "Junior Victory Armies," "Volunteer Land Corps," or other similar groups have been set up, the cooperation of their sponsors should be obtained. Other agencies which will be asked to cooperate in the program include State and local defense councils; high schools, colleges, and universities; county agents; farm organizations; business, civic, and welfare groups; and the State Departments of Education, Labor, and Welfare.

Farm placement representatives of the Employment Service were instructed to call working conferences with representatives of these various interested governmental and non-governmental agencies in areas where it appears that youth will be needed for farm work. Through these meetings, a definite plan of action for recruiting students will be developed, and training courses will be planned, if necessary.

Farm Employment Slightly Under Year Ago

There were 97,000 fewer persons employed on farms April 1, this year than last, and the index of farm wage rates was 28 per cent higher than on April 1 last year, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports.

The Department said the decreased employment was entirely in farm family labor, however, and attributed it principally to the delay in spring plantings due to unfavorable weather. Although competition from other industries also has tended to hold down farm employment this spring, there was a slight increase in the number of hired workers on farms. Despite the decrease in employment of family workers, the report found indications that farmers are producing more this year than last.

A total of 9,483,000 persons were employed on farms April 1. This was 745,000 more than the number on March 1 but slightly less than the usual seasonal increase. Since January 1, the index of farm employment went up 10 points, as compared with the usual seasonal rise of about 13 points.

The decrease in employment as compared with April 1 last year was confined almost entirely to the West South Central States. Employment was about the same or higher in all other regions.

Stocks and Shipments of Tomato Juice

Stocks of canned tomato juice in canners' hands on April 1, 1942, were 4,315,464 cases as compared with 3,803,570 cases on the corresponding date in 1941. Shipments during March, 1942, were 2,005,129 cases as compared with 1,130,675 cases in March last year. From August 1, 1941, to April 1, 1942, shipments totaled 15,295,703 cases, or about 5½ million cases more than during the corresponding period of the previous season. The following table shows the stocks of canned tomato juice in canners' hands on April 1, by can sizes. These figures are based by the Association's Division of Statistics on reports from 90 per cent of the canners who packed in 1941, together with estimates for the remainder.

Can name	Cans per case	April 1 stocks Cases
8½ Tall (including 8½ Short).....	48	92,014
No. 1 Plenic.....	48	12,228
No. 211 Cylinder.....	48	80,042
No. 300 (including all 300 cans from 407 to 412).....	48	614,926
No. 1 Tall.....	48	88,978
No. 303 Cylinder.....	24	583,305
No. 2.....	24	274,406
No. 2 Cylinder (including all 307 cans from 305 to 313).....	24	291,130
No. 3 Cylinder (including all 404 cans from 615 to 708).....	12	1,210,520
No. 10.....	6	714,195
Miscellaneous Tin.....	..	90,490
Glass.....	..	263,230
Total.....		4,315,464

Green and Wax Bean Stocks, Shipments Detail

As reported in last week's INFORMATION LETTER, canned green bean stocks on April 1, 1942 were 367,814 cases compared with 884,719 cases on April 1 last year. Wax bean stocks on April 1, 1942 were 93,659 cases compared with 200,844 cases a year ago. Green bean shipments during March, 1942 were 395,873 cases compared with 924,638 cases during March of last year while March shipments of wax

beans amounted to 62,253 cases in 1942 compared with 107,915 in 1941.

Space limitations made it impossible to present the detail of these stocks and shipments by regions, and accordingly, this information, compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics, is presented in the following tables, based on reports from 95 per cent of the canners who packed green and wax beans in 1941 together with estimates for the 5 per cent not reporting:

	Stocks April 1		Shipments during March		Shipments July 1 to April 1	
	1941 Cases	1942 Cases	1941 Cases	1942 Cases	1940-41 Cases	1941-42 Cases
GREEN BEANS:						
Northeast.....	150,824	62,063	78,720	54,078	710,861	1,008,933
Middle Atlantic.....	127,950	56,394	190,458	67,553	1,878,828	2,241,366
Mid-West.....	137,543	48,541	121,972	42,188	1,238,666	1,400,734
Western.....	410,738	168,592	317,317	143,804	2,404,205	2,971,747
Southern.....	48,664	32,224	216,171	88,250	1,383,411	2,895,869
Total Green.....	884,719	367,814	924,638	395,873	7,615,971	10,578,649
WAX BEANS:						
Northeast.....	108,195	48,685	42,076	37,150	437,674	719,193
Middle Atlantic.....	5,014	3,790	13,338	3,036	177,743	191,016
Mid-West.....	59,248	33,025	42,904	17,818	553,686	500,782
Western.....	28,387	8,159	9,597	4,249	84,116	92,083
Southern.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,475	.....
Total Wax.....	200,844	93,659	107,915	62,253	1,256,694	1,563,074

Stocks and Shipments of Canned Beets

Total stocks of canned beets, sold and unsold, on April 1, 1942 amounted to 1,911,740 cases compared with 764,348 cases on April 1, 1941, according to figures compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics. Shipments January through March, 1942 were 1,586,636 cases compared with 971,946 during the same period last year. Shipments July 1, 1941 to April 1, 1942 amounted to 4,694,895 cases compared with 2,717,721 cases during the same period a year ago. The report is based on figures received from 90 per cent of the canners who packed beets in 1941 together with estimates for the 10 per cent not reporting.

The following table presents detail of beet stocks on April 1, 1942 by style of pack, can sizes and regions. Details of miscellaneous size containers are not given but totaled 178,676 cases—120,394 in Eastern States, 47,106 in Mid-Western States, and 11,176 in Western States.

Style of pack	24/2	48/82	48/1	24/2½	6/10	Total
EAST:						
Whole.....	115,977	.....	76	32,790	44,163	202,743
Cut.....	60,558	.....	.....	94,091	151,557	308,401
Sliced.....	110,037	608	97	21,758	61,527	269,460
Diced.....	24,416	6,155	1,295	1,117	37,006	74,264
Shoestring.....	53,257	24	.....	256	7,764	89,971
Total.....	364,245	6,787	1,468	150,018	302,017	944,929
MID-WEST:						
Whole.....	78,973	.....	.....	31,931	28,919	149,073
Cut.....	51,800	.....	87	64,942	37,241	157,891
Sliced.....	55,529	450	14	16,630	21,533	126,821
Diced.....	38,810	635	806	1,268	4,547	47,415
Shoestring.....	8,252	.....	68	12	2,391	10,742
Total.....	233,364	1,085	975	114,783	94,631	491,944
WEST:						
Whole.....	45,458	.....	16	800	5,247	53,345
Cut.....	454	268	.....	5,585	2,617	9,839
Sliced.....	155,447	6,979	176	2,392	54,634	222,877
Diced.....	93,345	5,580	317	.....	20,995	121,980
Shoestring.....	40,028	4,627	.....	.....	18,726	66,826
Total.....	334,732	17,454	509	8,777	102,219	474,867
Total U. S.....	932,341	25,326	2,952	273,578	498,867	1,911,740

USDA Wants Same Amount of Corn as in 1941

Farmers in sweet corn areas were urged, wherever possible, to grow about as much sweet corn as last year, in a recent broadcast by Wallace L. Kadderly of the Department of Agriculture Radio Service over the Blue Network station. Sweet corn was cited as an example of commodities, other than those given government price support, the goals for which should be reached in the 1942 production program. Mr. Kadderly said:

"In the 1942 planting season farmers have to figure more carefully than ever before to be sure they are growing the right amounts of the right things. Highest priorities are for commodities which have been given government price support to stimulate added output—soybeans, peanuts and flaxseed for oil production; dairy and poultry products; pork; dry edible peas and beans; tomatoes and peas for canning.

"But farmers are being asked to do their level best to meet their 1942 production goals on other commodities as well. For example, the acreage of sweet corn needed this year is about the same as in 1941, which was a year of high production of sweet corn. In addition to meeting their goals on the most urgent "war crops," farmers in sweet corn areas are urged, wherever possible, to grow about as much sweet corn as last year."

Fruit and Vegetable Market Competition

Carlot Shipments as Reported to the Agricultural Marketing Service by Common Carriers

Supplies of snap and lima beans and green peas on the fresh vegetable market for the week ending April 18, 1942 were smaller than for the corresponding week in 1941, but supplies of tomatoes and spinach were larger, according to the Agricultural Marketing Service, as evidenced by carlot shipments.

Supplies of citrus fruits also were larger for the week ending April 18, 1942 than for the same date a year ago.

The following table, compiled from statistics of the AMS, gives detailed comparisons of carlot shipments on certain dates of selected vegetables and fruits:

VEGETABLES	Week ending—			Season total to—	
	Apr. 18, 1941	Apr. 18, 1942	Apr. 11, 1942	Apr. 18, 1941	Apr. 18, 1942
Beans, snap and lima.....	46	32	123	2,365	2,480
Tomatoes.....	263	787	828	7,930	8,070
Green peas.....	155	110	42	1,424	1,581
Spinach.....	176	197	120	4,849	5,806
Others:					
Domestic, competing directly..	1,429	1,904	1,613	32,756	33,680
Imports, origin not specified..	30	57	30	2,429	3,790
FRUITS					
Citrus, domestic.....	3,783	3,743	4,445	100,825	111,248
Others, domestic.....	401	600	363	15,944	15,737

PRICE CONTROLS DISCUSSED

Food Industry and Trade Representatives Confer With Office of Price Administration

Upon invitation of the Office of Price Administration about 75 representatives from various branches of the food industry and trade, including representatives of the canning industry, met in Washington during the week to discuss the subject of price controls and regulations.

Austin C. Hoffman, price executive of the OPA Food Section, presided at the opening session on Wednesday, April 22, which was attended by OPA food unit heads as well as representatives from the Department of Agriculture, War Production Board, and other government agencies. Speakers at the meeting included Deputy Administrator G. H. Galbraith and Assistant Administrator H. R. Tolley, who heads the Food and Apparel Section of OPA. At this session committees were announced to discuss specific problems of each of the groups of products concerned, and on the following day the reports from these committees were received and discussed.

Committee consideration and conferences with representatives of the OPA continued on Friday, and it was expected that the views developed would be presented at the final session of the conference scheduled for Saturday, at which Administrator Leon Henderson was expected to be present.

The subject of price ceilings and related controls to prevent inflation are expected to be the subject of the message by President Roosevelt to Congress early next week.

Pea Standard Hearing Announced for May 25

The Food and Drug Administration of the Federal Security Agency announced April 25 that it would hold a public hearing May 25 in the matter of an amended definition and standard of identity for canned peas, the amendment to cover methods for the retention of natural color. The hearing will be in Washington in room 1039 South Building, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and will commence at 10 a. m.

Queen Takes Frisbie's Place at FDA

W. A. Queen, North Carolina State Food and Drug Chemist, has been named by the Food and Drug Administration as head of its Office of Interstate Cooperation and Chairman of the Food Standards Committee, succeeding the late Walter S. Frisbie, who died February 19. Mr. Queen is a graduate chemist from Wake Forest College, N. C. Following serving in the last war he taught there and at North Carolina State College, entering the State's regulatory office in 1923.

The Food Standards Committee is composed of Federal and State food enforcement officials who make the original recommendations on which are based proposed FDA standards for the purposes of holding open hearings. The Office of Interstate Cooperation acts as FDA's spokesman to the various State enforcement officials, and as a clearing house for information passing between the States and the Federal Government.

Defense Appropriation Act Sent to White House

Congress approved this week a conference committee report on the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act and sent the 18 billion dollar measure to the White House. As finally passed, the bill contains substantially the same profit limitation provisions adopted by the Senate and reported in last week's LETTER.

ORDERS GOVERN MOTOR TRUCK CARRIERS

ODT Office Establishes Requirements for Capacity, Routes, and Return-Loadings

Orders designed to counteract the rapidly dwindling supply of motor trucks were issued April 23 by the Office of Defense Transportation. The regulations are applicable to all common, contract, and private motor carriers and become effective June 1.

They provide that no private carrier shall:

(a) Operate a motor truck, which term includes truck, tractor, semi-trailer, full trailer, or combination thereof transporting a gross load which exceeds its capacity by more than 20 per cent. Capacity, for the purpose of determining load ceiling, is to be based on the rated capacity of the tires, less the weight of the vehicle. Thus a truck using six 15-inch tires with a load-carrying capacity of 1,500 pounds per tire would have an overall tire capacity of 9,000 pounds. The load-carrying capacity of the truck would be arrived at by subtracting the weight of the empty truck from this figure. In the case of a truck weight of 4,000 pounds, the capacity would be 5,000 pounds. Where the commodity to be hauled is of light density, the total space available for a load constitutes the measure of capacity.

(b) Operate a motor truck in over-the-road service unless such truck is loaded to capacity at origin point and will be loaded to not less than 75 per cent of capacity on the return trip; or unless loaded to 75 per cent of capacity at origin point and will be loaded to capacity on the return trip: *Provided*, however, that no intermediate point at which a portion of a load has been discharged shall be deemed to be a point of origin, but the point at which the last portion of a load has been discharged shall be deemed to be the point of the beginning of a return trip.

This provision, however, does not apply to trucks controlled or operated by persons principally engaged in farming when used in the transportation of agricultural commodities from a farm or farms or in the transportation of farm supplies to a farm or farms. Trucks owned, operated or controlled by the armed forces, those operated in furtherance of public health and safety or used in maintaining public utilities, and trucks containing explosives or dangerous articles, also are exempt from the capacity requirements of the orders.

(c) Use a circuitous route in any transportation movement, except when no carrier capable of performing the service over a direct route is available. A circuitous route is defined by the orders as a route which exceeds the most direct highway route by 10 per cent.

In addition, the elimination of waste in operations and conservation and proper maintenance of tires, equipment, and other facilities are required.

Jack Smith, Minnesota Canner, Dies

Funeral services were held at Chaska, Minn., for Jack Smith of the Briceyn Co-operative Canning Association, who died April 20 at the Albert Lea Hospital.

Army Invites Canned Boned Chicken

The Jersey City Quartermaster has invited bids on 1,442 dozen 1-pound cans of boned chicken. Bids on 1,025 dozen cans are to be opened on May 2, and bids on 417 dozen cans on May 4.

Refrigerated Car Use for Perishables Only

To avoid a threatened shortage of railroad refrigerator cars, Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation, has directed refrigerator car companies and railroads to distribute refrigerator cars for shipment of perishable products only.

This action was taken because of the increased volume of traffic moving in refrigerator cars and the increased distances such traffic is moving.

Explaining the move to the carriers affected, Mr. Eastman said: "Certain commodities such as canned foods and bottled goods have been loaded in refrigerator cars during winter months to prevent freezing damage. Such traffic can move without damage, however, in good, tight, box cars during the moderate weather of the spring, summer and fall months.

"To avoid a tight situation in the refrigerator car supply, all traffic not requiring refrigeration enroute must be moved in box cars or other suitable cars until weather conditions make temperature protection necessary and refrigerator cars again are available. Shippers of general commodities should plan their shipping programs during the present emergency so that shipments will move during the period in which refrigerator car protection is unnecessary."

ODT Plans to Increase Freezer Storage Space

Officials of the Office of Defense Transportation have recommended to the refrigerated warehousing industry that about 11,500,000 cubic feet of space in cooler-warehouses be converted to freezer-space in areas where production, processing and market demands indicate additional facilities are needed. Such a conversion program would increase the total amount of freezer-space in public refrigerated warehouses by about 10 per cent. At present, total public warehouse cooler-space amounts to about 259,000,000 cubic feet and total freezer-space to about 113,800,000 cubic feet.

Conversion of between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 cubic feet of cooler-space to freezer-space already is underway, ODT reports. It is pointed out that speedy action is needed by refrigerated warehouse operators in order to make available an additional 8,500,000 to 9,500,000 cubic feet of converted freezer space in advance of the season of peak demand beginning in August. An all-time high demand for such space is expected next autumn as a result of increased production of perishable foods to meet military, civilian and Lend-lease requirements. Reports to the Refrigerated Warehouse Section of ODT's Division of Storage show that occupancy of refrigerated warehouses in some sections of the country is higher this spring than in previous years. Heavy increases in 1942 production quotas of pork, other meat products, poultry, dairy products, eggs, and other perishables call for larger amounts of freezer space, ODT states. Likewise, it anticipates that the shortage of tin containers is expected to result in increase in production of frozen foods.

Enamel Closure Restriction Postponed to April 30

Because manufacturers of enameled closures for bottles, cans and jars already had started processing tin plate for April when Order M-116 was issued (see INFORMATION LETTER for April 11), its effective date has been postponed until April 30.

Amendment No. 1 has been issued by the War Production Board providing for the postponement. Officials of WPB explained that the amount of material which would be saved by retaining the original effective date of the order would not justify the resulting hardship to the industry.

Sentner Appointed to WPB Tin Plate Unit

Richard F. Sentner of Wheeling, W. Va., has been appointed head of the Tin Plate Unit of the Iron and Steel Branch of the War Production Board, it was announced recently. Mr. Sentner has been manager of tin plate sales of the Wheeling Steel Corporation since 1940.

RAW PRODUCTS RESEARCH ACTIVITIES**Growing Peas for Canning**

This four-page leaflet discusses rotation for peas, soil preparation, inoculation, fertilizers, harvesting, seeding, and vine disposal. In 1941, 8,300 acres of peas were grown for processing in Pennsylvania, as compared to 340 acres 15 years ago.

Reference: "Growing Peas for Canning," Leaflet 77, Pennsylvania Agricultural Extension Service, State College.

Cannery Tomatoes

Varieties of tomatoes best suited to New York State growing conditions are recommended in a new four-page leaflet just issued by the Extension Service of the New York State College of Agriculture. Costs of production, protection of seedlings from disease, use of starter solutions and other fertilizers, and disease and insect control in the field also are discussed.

Reference: "Cannery Tomatoes," War Emergency Bulletin No. 6, Cornell Extension Bulletin No. 487, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Copies available to members on request to the Association's Raw Products Bureau.

Greater Production of Tomatoes for Canning

Suggestions pointing out better production practices, use of which should result in increased yields of tomatoes per acre in Maryland and greater profits to growers, are contained in a recent popular bulletin published by the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station. It is pointed out that few crops respond as well as the tomato to good fertilization and general cultural practices. Soils and crop rotations, fertilizers for different Maryland soil types, varieties, southern-grown plants vs. open-bed plants, transplanting, insect and disease control and field culture are discussed in this bulletin.

Reference: "Greater Production of Tomatoes for Canning," Popular Bulletin No. 1, Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, College Park. Copies available to members on request to the Association's Raw Products Bureau.

WAR DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING CANNERS**Price Controls and Other Regulations Imposed on Products Used in Food Packing**

During the week a number of government regulations were issued by various agencies, affecting products that are used in canning operations. The following paragraphs briefly highlight some of these:

Burlap and cotton bags are to be conserved through the inauguration by State War Boards of a program whose objectives are to encourage farmers to conserve bags, so that bags now on hand will last longer and can be repeatedly re-used, and to hasten the re-entry of bags into normal trade channels. The Department of Agriculture announces that State War Board chairmen have been asked to instruct farmers on the care of empty and filled bags and how to re-use them. Bag exchanges may be established by some boards.

Farm equipment and machinery of specified types has been granted an A-1-a rating by the War Production Board, which rating will be available during April, May and June. Producers may apply the high rating only for materials scheduled to be delivered in their plants during the eligible period for manufacture of the following groups of new machinery, attachments, and repair parts: Planting, seeding, fertilizing, harvesting and haying machinery, plows, listers, harrows, rollers, pulverizers, stock cutters, cultivators, weeders, tractors, farm wagons, trucks, machines for preparing crops for market or use, and miscellaneous farm machines and equipment. The emergency rating cannot be used to obtain materials for barn and barnyard equipment, pneumatic water systems or various types of engines. Production of farm equipment and machinery requiring rubber tires is ordered discontinued after April 30. The order includes tractors but exempts combines requiring tires. The latter may be manufactured until July 1.

Gasoline rationing in 17 States and the District of Columbia will be instituted May 15 under a temporary plan announced by the Office of Price Administration. The average amount motorists will receive has not been definitely determined. States affected are: Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Honey conservation order (M-118) is amended to clarify the quota provision for small industrial users. The amendment provides that "any person may use, in the manufacture of other products, a total of not more than 60 pounds of honey in any month of 1942."

Metal uses during the first quarter of 1942 are being surveyed by the WPB through distribution of a questionnaire designated as Form PD-275.

Nickel scrap has been placed under complete control of WPB by Order M-6-c, which requires segregation of scrap containing more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent nickel by weight and permits its melting only for authorized uses.

Oil paint and varnish prices have been steadied through establishment of temporary maximum prices at April 12, 1942 levels by the Office of Price Administration. The action is effective April 22 and the temporary price ceilings remain in effect for 60 days thereafter. The regulation covers manufacturers' prices on all paints and varnishes in which linseed oil, or any other drying oil, is a component part, and includes house paint, wall paint, interior flat paint, enamels, lacquer enamel, undercoats, floor and deck paint,

barn and roof paint, colors in oil, shingle stain, oil stain, fillers and varnish.

Refrigeration and air conditioning repair materials have been granted high preference ratings by WPB. Top rating of A-1-a is available for equipment used in processing, transportation or storage of food for Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission. Other ratings in the "A" class are provided for prevention of breakdowns for existing equipment of all kinds, except household refrigerators.

Tires and tubes for quick replacement of blow-outs will be made available to long-distance bus and truck operators under Amendment No. 5 to the revised tire rationing regulations. The amendment provides for emergency reserves of tires and tubes. Retreaded, recapped passenger car tires "frozen" in the hands of retreaders since February 19, may be released to any of their owners who can qualify for retreading certificates.

ODT Urges Staggering of Working Hours

In a 12-point statement of government policy regarding local passenger transportation, addressed to local transit operators and public regulatory authorities in communities throughout the country, Joseph B. Eastman, director of the Office of Defense Transportation, has urged the staggering of working, store and business hours. His recommendations were made to assure maximum utilization of existing passenger transport vehicles and to conserve rubber.

Correction in Building Order Interpretation

Due to a typographical error the INFORMATION LETTER of April 18, presenting an interpretation of the building restriction order (L-41), stated that "In the case of new construction not yet started, the canner must obtain permission from WPB, provided the contemplated structure will cost more than \$500." This amount should have read \$5,000. New construction in excess of \$5,000 requires WPB permission for which application must be made on Form PD-200.

To Segregate Tin Scrap for Steel Mills

Segregation of tin plate and tin alloy scrap from other scrap for delivery to steel mills was ordered April 22 by the Director of Industry Operations.

Order M-24-b, which takes effect immediately, prohibits mixture of any tin component in a bundle or car of scrap or delivery of a mixed car or bundle.

Shortage of scrap has resulted in increasing amounts of tin can scrap and other tin material reaching steel mills. If more than small and controlled amounts of tin go into steel, the product is brittle. Tin also cuts through the bottoms of steel furnaces.

To Limit Steel Plate Allocations in May

Following a telegraphic survey of steel plate consumers, C. E. Adams, Chief, Iron and Steel Branch of the War Production Board announced on April 22 that users with excessive inventories will receive no allocations in May.

A constant check upon inventories of plates is being made, Adams said, because demand continues at least 50 per cent in excess of rising plate production. May output is expected to be in excess of 900,000 tons.

PRICE CEILING FOR SECOND-HAND BAGS

Order Prohibits Sale, Delivery, Purchase or Receipt Above Specified Maximum

Attention is called to the applicability of an order establishing a price ceiling for second-hand bags to certain practices in the canning industry. In some instances, seed and fertilizer is supplied by the canners to their growers at a stipulated price, and a deposit is required on the shipping bag, to be refunded upon return of the bag. In such cases the deposit charge may not be higher than the prices set forth in the order. This order also sets a ceiling on the prices which may be asked for left-over sugar bags or similar articles.

The price order, Maximum Price Regulation No. 55, prohibits the sale, delivery, purchase or receipt of second-hand bags at prices higher than the maximum prices set by the order. The definition of "second-hand bag" includes any container composed of burlap, jute, sisal, iistle, cotton cloth, gunny cloth, or other textile material, which has been used once or more to package any product and has thereafter been emptied. Deposit charges are specifically covered by section (g) of Appendix A of the order, which provides that "the maximum amount which may be required by or paid to any person as a deposit on * * * a second-hand bag leased or loaned by him as a part of a transaction involving the sale or delivery of a product packaged therein, shall be the maximum price for second-hand unprocessed or as rise bags of the same type, size and weight * * *." Prices are listed separately for "processed or in order" bags and for "unprocessed or as rise" bags in each of the various sizes, a processed bag being one which is in condition for immediate reuse as a container, and an unprocessed or as rise bag being one which requires reconditioning.

The order also requires the keeping of accurate records involving the sale or purchase of second-hand bags, and while it is not clear that this requirement applies to deposit arrangements, accurate records of all such transactions should be kept so far as practicable. Violations of the order are subject to the criminal penalties of the Price Control Act.

WPB Provides for Necessary Milk Machinery

The War Production Board has acted to make certain that necessary machinery is kept in good running order to meet increasing demands for milk and other dairy products for the armed forces, civilians and allied nations.

Preference Rating Order P-118 makes available high ratings for deliveries of materials necessary for repair, maintenance and operation of dairy plants.

An A-2 rating is made available for deliveries of materials required for emergency repairs to avert spoilage due to an actual or threatened breakdown of operations.

Materials needed for normal repair, maintenance, operation or replacement can be obtained with the assistance of an A-3 rating. Neither rating may be used to obtain materials for addition or expansion of operations, and a number of restrictions have been placed on the uses to which the ratings can be put.